

EL PASO HERALD

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Need Of Efficient Cooperation

EL PASO must think imperially. We have no small destiny to fulfill, and we must think and act in broad enough circles to take advantage of the opportunities offered to us. One reason for the marvelous growth of Los Angeles is her broad way of looking at things. True, Los Angeles is today perhaps six times as large as El Paso, but the Los Angeles of 40,000 or 50,000 population was a live, forward city, knowing not the meaning of the words "to fail" or "to hesitate." There never was a doubt in the mind of any citizen of Los Angeles as to the future of that city, and in those earlier days there was a marvelous degree of earnest cooperation among the people in constructive work.

Illustrating the way Los Angeles goes at big things, may be mentioned the recent vote of the people for a bond issue of \$3,500,000 to begin the developing of power along the city's new aqueduct. The chief engineer estimates that the power to be developed on the aqueduct will be equivalent to more than 840,000 tons of coal per year and will be worth \$3,000,000 per year to the city.

El Paso has greater natural advantages than Los Angeles ever had or ever will have. The one thing lacking here is efficient, constant cooperation among our own people in progressive efforts.

If Roosevelt lets his party leaders in New York pick him to save the party, it looks like he was deliberately picking out a big job, for New York state Republicans are pretty badly in need of salvation at present, if reports are true.

What the El Paso valley needs is more farmers who will settle down and work the land, and not merely more transactions such as have been going on, wherein one El Pasoan buys, and sells again to another El Pasoan at a profit.

Wonder if all those marriage offers would have been made to Col. Alpha-betical Green if the writers had known he has a wooden leg?

Municipal Dance Halls

MAYOR SEIDEL, of Milwaukee is not waiting for the mayoralty chair to get warm under his Socialistic weight before beginning to inaugurate plans for the betterment of his city and people, and if he can find the proper officials to support him in his work, and keeps up the pace he has set himself, he is going to make a remarkable record for efficiency, even though some of his doings are curious and unusual.

Only nine days in office, according to the New York Sun he has already inaugurated more reforms than many mayors put into practice during an entire term. He started in by establishing a corps of city plumbers who will repair broken water and gas pipes and charge the taxpayers for the actual time consumed (this as a slap at the plumbers' trust); has put one man in as manager of the board of public works instead of three, paying the manager \$4000 and chopping off three salaries of \$2500; has announced that the city law department will give free advice and opinions to all persons not able to engage legal services, especially if the persons have grievances against corporations; has notified city employees that eight hours will constitute a day's work and that all will be docked for absence (in the past, six hours was a day's work), and has ordered a closing of all dance halls operated in connection with saloons, establishing in their stead, Saturday night dances in the public school houses, where chaperons and music will be furnished by the city and no charges will be made.

He also declares that no licenses will be renewed by his administration for any saloon that allows women or girls to patronize it or that sells drinks to any of the dance halls such as curse most of the American cities and draw young girls to ruin.

Discussing the dance hall question, the new mayor says: "At best the Saturday night dances are held in small, dingy halls, places which are a menace to health. There is no ventilation and all of the halls practically are near saloons. The police will not allow a dance to be held in a hall directly connected with a saloon, but being near saloons there is certain to be more or less drinking. How much better it would be if we could get all these people together in large well lighted halls. I will try to do this through the school board."

"I am certain we could secure women capable of handling girls to act as chaperons, and men could be secured to look after the boys, for boys will be boys. Sufficient music, at least as good as is provided in the smaller dance halls, could be secured at little cost. I do not like to stop the old fashioned dance unless I find a substitute. I realize that many a hard working boy or girl looks forward to the entire week to fun on Saturday night and sleep as long as he wishes on Sunday."

Mayor Seidel says he is not proposing this as a temperance argument, for he himself drinks beer occasionally.

A baseball fan needn't be batty, even if a player should.

Don't let the enumerator miss you. El Paso needs to have every person counted and it is your duty to help.

Some people are a whole trust company in themselves, inasmuch as they will trust nobody but themselves.

Senator Depew Loses Patience

NOW comes our young friend Chauncey Depew with the interesting information that this is not the aviation age of living, regardless of senator Ben Tillman, W. J. Bryan, Tom Campbell and other Democrats who would have us believe that an unjust plutocratic tariff bill has put up the cost of beefsteaks to such a price that only Republicans can afford to eat them.

Mr. Depew, though yet young in many ways, has lived a long time and he has been gathering some figures on the cost of things during that time, he says. In most instances the ordinary things of life are not as high now as they were in 1834 when he first saw the light of day and his daddy and other daddies of three children, were struggling to fill the family larder at \$338.10 a year. The same family—the same size family—Mr. Depew says, would now have to pay only \$312.90 for the things that cost his hard working old father \$338.10.

Mr. Depew made public what he knows about the cost of living at a banquet given in his honor the other day in New York—he did not say that he could live on the \$312.90 a year, but he gave figures of the government to show that others can do it and maintain a wife and three children; he only maintains the wife.

"I have not much sympathy with the people who say that the present cost of living is out of all proportion and that it is due to national extravagance and mistakes," said the senator from New York.

Reading dispatches in The Herald from the southwest, it is clear that this region is not yet out of consideration as a cattle producing center. Shipments in large numbers are being made from all points about El Paso.

A minister will have to be a mighty interesting fellow these days to keep most of his congregation away from the Sunday baseball game.

El Paso had a tip-roaring Fourth of July last year and The Herald started it and saw that it was worked out to a finish. Why not have another one this year, minus the fireworks?

El Paso hasn't begun to see the development of her surrounding resources as yet. No country in the United States is more favored than that surrounding El Paso.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

WHO are these sad and careworn men, whose eyes are full of unshed tears? They're grainers, going to the pen to serve their terms of sundry years. They saw a short and easy way to gather in a stack of gold; and now they walk the prison way, their souls are sick, their feet are cold. And some were men of high estate, who did their wits in sin employ; and now they gaze through iron grates upon a world they can't enjoy. And some were given public trust, and fell before the bribers' rolls; their prison doors are red with rust, and rust is gathered on their souls. Ah, let us watch these mournful men, whose smiles are sadder than their groans, who journey grimly to the pen, where men in misery atone.

THE SAD PROCESSION

Each day the pageant grows and swells, each day some new men take their place, to jog along to chains and cells and to the records of disgrace. And every man who falls in line, and bids the world of light adieu, was once as honest and as fine, as candid and as straight as you! When you have made yourself believe that wealth is all for which to try, that man can't prosper or achieve, unless he's piling riches high; when you believe that shining bones are best of all that mortal knows, you're heading for the place of groans, the rockpile and the zebra clothes.

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Over Moon

D. A. R. Fair Ones Show Ancestral Fighting Blood

From Philadelphia Record.

Truly characteristic of a woman's convention the session of the Daughters of the American Revolution broke up in a big row today and the girls from California said they didn't care; they were treated too mean for anything, and they were going to put on their hats and go right home. And even at that the daughters from the coast, as they embarked at the Union depot, were not a united body, and made some snappy remarks about state rights, constitutional rights, suede gloves and hat pins.

The two factions represent the delegation from San Francisco and Los Angeles, who for some time have been having an interesting little state scrap of their own, and finally succeeded in having their troubles aired in the national convention of the order. The women from the Pacific coast lost their temper when the convention refused to recognize the state election held in California some time ago.

Although, according to the constitution of the organization, the election of state regents held previous to the congress has no validity, the congress has not failed hitherto to legalize the choice of the state. When the California daughters recently named Mrs. Caroline Kelley Laird as their regent they had no doubt that she would be duly elected, and great was their surprise when a "dark horse" candidate, Mrs. Mary F. Spilson, was chosen last evening at a meeting held in the California room at continental hall.

Today, despite the bitter protests of the Laird adherents, who charged bad faith and trickery, Mrs. Spilson's selection was ratified by the congress. All want to tell about it. The vexed question of "state rights" had been brought to the fore at last. Would-be debates of the question sprang up like mushrooms. Every daughter in the hall wanted to add re-

marks to the debate. The talk grew so heated that the speakers pressed to moist eyes played a big part in the proceedings.

Another matter that caused the militant daughters of fighting ancestors much concern was the question as to the propriety of the daughters taking part in a celebration of the Sons and Daughters of 1812 to be held in Baltimore in 1914, and was also hotly debated. Mrs. M. A. Ballinger, of the District of Columbia claiming that such a proceeding would be a violation of precedent. The house was thrown into confusion once more, but Mrs. Scott, president general, was heard to declare, above the din: "There is not a man, woman or child in America who should wish to argue against paying honor to the memory of Francis Scott Key." This decided the daughters to join in the celebration.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimmock, president of the George Washington Memorial association, told the congress of the effort which was being made to erect in Washington a building dedicated to the memory of the "father of his country" to cost \$2,000,000, to be raised by subscriptions from all over the country.

"Woman's Work Never Done." The congress left enough business unfinished at its closing session tonight to consume another week.

The suit for slander which the attorney for Miss Agnes Gerald threatened to bring against Mrs. Matthew T. Scott has met with a halt because of the fact that, while many daughters are coming forward with hearsay evidence, few if any, have actual proof of the alleged slanderous remarks. Mr. Williamson says, however, that the suit for two months' back pay for Miss Gerald will certainly be brought. Mrs. Scott says she is not bothering about the suit. "Let them bring all the suits they want to," she said. "I have other things to think of."

(From The Herald of this date, 1895)

14 Years Ago To-day

Juarez Entertains Texas Editors. Sandstorm Delays Train.

Members of the Texas Press association were entertained by the citizens of Juarez last night in the custom house, music being furnished by the 11th infantry band. The annual banquet was served at the Vendome hotel after the return from Juarez.

Undersheriff Pat Garrett has moved his family to Las Cruces.

Ed. Shropshire is smiling today on account of the arrival of a new boy at his home.

The Santa Fe train due this morning was delayed in New Mexico by a severe sandstorm and came in an hour late.

Alderman J. J. Stewart has returned from Arizona and will discuss the water question before the council at the next meeting.

Young Corbin, confined in the Juarez jail for more than two months for accidentally shooting a man at Ahumada, has been released.

The visiting editors are being introduced to the subject of the Mills dam, an excursion to the proposed site having been arranged for today.

The bachelors will give a hop at Fort Bliss Friday night and a number of the Mexican officers will attend.

Special Inspector Rule made another haul of contraband cigars on a train today.

Charlie Kiefer, trying to unravel the hose from the reel, became tangled up in the rubber at noon today.

The artesian well is down 1126 feet and has passed through two feet of water bearing sand.

Metal market—Silver, 66c; lead, 3c; copper, 10 1-8; Mexican pesos, 52c.

LETTERS TO THE HERALD

SUGGESTS HIS REMEDY.

Editor El Paso Herald: Replying to the article of "S. C." in The Herald of April 25, entitled "The Hog and the Human," I want to say that at present we are living under what I call the Pig system, and under that system the hog gets the best of it, both the human hog and his pig pen brother.

I take it that "S. C." don't like the present system, and that being the case, my advice is to smash it. It was done in Milwaukee, why not in El Paso? If anything is worth having, it is worth trying for, and trying good and hard at that.

Remember that the majority can rule and the common people are in the majority.

An Observer.

WATER QUESTIONS.

Editor El Paso Herald: Will The Herald, or some of its readers, kindly answer the following: Who bought the El Paso Morning Times?

If the International Water company were making 25 percent on its investment, would the consumers be able to secure a "receivership" for the purpose of reducing the rates?

Why can water be furnished 50 percent cheaper to railroad shops and for steam and manufacturing purposes, than for domestic use?

Will \$442,000 increase the mesa water supply?

What assurance have the consumers that no more river water will be given them, if the rates are raised for the purpose of making good the water company's investment?

Has it ever been proved that the subterranean water flow on the mesa is sufficient to supply the needs of the city, and if so, by whom was it proved, and when and how was it demonstrated?

The Herald says that river water "could be produced and distributed at small proportionate cost," as that is

World's Scientists Convene

NO LIMIT TO THE CONVENIENCES AND CONDITIONS THEY MAY IMPROVE.

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE American Electro-Chemical society, composed of leading mining engineers and others whose work carries them into the fields of both electricity and chemistry, will meet in annual convention in Pittsburgh next week. This organization has been in existence for about a decade, and in that time it has so wedded the sciences of applied electricity and chemistry as to produce a new science. This new science is named Electrochemistry. It is declared that we are on the very threshold of an electrochemical age.

Founded on invention. When H. H. Rowland found that he could produce a chemical change by the use of electricity, reducing metallic zinc and mercury from their respective oxides, he made himself the father of electrochemical science. Since then wonderful progress has been made, and hundreds of transmutations, miracles of matter, have been wrought. Since the organization and the solidification of the electrochemical interests in the American Electrochemical society, the profession has made the most wonderful strides and stands today as one of America's leading exponents of the true theories of conservation, now the great issue of a great nation. What it seeks to do is to utilize the waste products and the inexhaustible resources in such a way that they will protect and conserve the resources that are likely to be exhausted.

To conserve coal supply. Take the matter of fuel conservation. America is consuming untold millions of tons of coal in the manufacture of iron and steel. It may not be feasible to protect the coal supply by having all transportation carried on by hydro-electric methods, but it has been proved feasible to substitute the electric furnace for the blast furnace and the open hearth furnace in the making of iron and steel. And this electric furnace can just as well be heated by the river that runs unharnessed to the seas as by the coal that is soon to be exhausted. It has been proved that the electric furnace can be made hotter, the heat can be better regulated, and the product refined through it turned out in better shape than the blast furnace. The United States steel corporation is now conducting tests with the electric furnace that may yet revolutionize an industry as it has not been revolutionized since the invention of the Bessemer process.

Supplying Nitrogen a Detail. More essential to large crops than any other known substance is nitrogen. For years we have been buying our nitrogen from Chili, in the shape of saltpetre, and the rest of the world has been buying theirs from us. Annually we send \$12,000,000 to Chili for nitrogen, while in the free air there is enough sized city block there is enough nitrogen to equal all that we bring from Chili in a year's time. The electrochemist has watched the locust tree and the clover gather nitrogen from the air, and now he comes along with a result not materially different from that of the locust and the clover, although the process is entirely different. By a process too costly for explanation here, the nitrogen is gathered from the air by electricity and stored in some suitable material for industrial use, such as one might store water in a sponge.

In Norway this process has been reduced to a commercial practicability, and it confidently is expected that cheaper methods will be brought about, and that fertilizer as rich as nitrate of soda may yet be had for less than common manure costs today. The mind can scarcely grasp the stupendous results that yet may come from this discovery. A few dollars worth of nitrate of soda scattered on an acre of ground at the proper times will usually double the yield of the crop sown on it. With nitrogen taken from the air at a reasonable cost the whole food problem of the earth might be revolutionized.

Reduced Price of Aluminum. The science of electrochemistry had its beginning industrially in 1858, when it was first used in the manufacture of aluminum. When this process was adopted aluminum was selling for \$12 per pound. Since then the price has gone down to about 40 cents per pound and the production has increased nearly 100-fold. It is believed that aluminum will yet become as cheap as iron, and the fact that a method of autogenous welding has been discovered, which overcomes the difficulty of finding a suitable solder for it, will make it of additional value industrially.

By this process aluminum sheets, rods or tubes of any thickness can be welded without difficulty and the joints are said to be as strong as other parts of the metal. One of the directions from which the use of the metal is extending is in the manufacture of pans, and other utensils used in the wax-refining and jam boiling industries, and see their eagerness to get out to a place where they can earn a living and save a little money; see the preference they give to companies that treat them with consideration and pay better wages, would not believe that. Merely looking them over would convince any unbiased man that they were only laborers looking for a place in which their labor will bring better returns than they can expect in their own country. Perhaps some criminals do get through and pass off as laborers, I consider one percent much more than the real number.

Such a thing as these laborers bringing into this country led women is hardly thinkable; the immigration inspectors are particularly careful when women are among those that apply for admission, and when a woman passes the inspectors, you can be pretty sure that she has a right to.

Let us consider that these laborers are the cause of almost \$150,000,000 being brought to this city every year to be spent in the chambers of commerce, and that their work throughout the west and southwest is doing more good than harm.

Yours truly,

Joseph W. Spivey.

A BLOW AND A SLAP. From Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Joseph G. Cannon is abundantly able to pay his way around Washington's streets and avenues, but the knocking out of the appropriation for Mr. Spink's automobile seems rather petty business. There's a poem of Victor Hugo's in which he tells the People to give a knock-down blow when it is called for, but never to slap.

ADS BY PHONE.

Call Bell 115, Auto 1115, tell what you wish to buy, sell or rent and The Herald will do the rest.

which have hitherto employed copper vessels for this purpose. Five new materials have been found, each of considerable value by the discovery of electrochemical processes for their production. It's main purpose is to transform cheap and useless waste into valuable products, and in this it has succeeded admirably. More mine waste has been utilized by its processes than by any other.

May Collect Gold from Sand Wastes. It's now believed that no one need ever fear a famine in the supply of gold. Just at the time when it seems that the world's annual output must soon begin to wane, electrochemical methods have been offered whereby pure gold may be gathered from the very sands of the seashore.

In Arizona and New Mexico there is to be found sand beds of vast extent which contain at least \$1 worth of gold to the ton, and in some instances assaying \$7 per ton. All along the Pacific coast from Mexico to Alaska gold bearing sand is to be found. The electrochemists have devised methods whereby the gold can be extracted. It is true that these methods are as yet too costly to make them commercially profitable where the yield per ton of sand is small, but it is the expectation of the electrochemists that in such a way that the cost may be reduced to a basis where it can be done with profit. In that event the supply that could be secured would be sufficient to meet all of the demands of civilization for fresh supplies of gold.

Heat Produced Remarkable. The hottest heat known until the advent of the electric furnace was the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. There were hundreds of times when the chemist sighed for some greater heat, feeling sure that if he could have a thousand degrees more he could work miracles. Then came the electric furnace. The possibilities of the heat it will yield are limited only by the power of the essential parts of the furnace to withstand it. Sometimes the heat is so great that the furnace melts. Here, energy is transformed into heat, and if there is precaution taken to prevent radiation there is theoretically no limit to the temperature that may be created. So practical has the use of the electric furnace become that at Niagara Falls nearly 50,000 horsepower is used in producing chemical and other changes through it.

Responsible for Acetylene Lights. The electrochemical engineer has made it possible for the rural resident to have all the comforts of an electric light, even though he may have no electricity within doors. By a mixture of lime and coke is subjected to the intense heat of an electric furnace. The rural resident buys the resultant combination, takes it home, pours a little cold water over it, and lo, he has acetylene gas for his lighting plant.

Commodities Produced. The best insurance that the world has against a possible lead pencil famine is given by the electrochemist. He has found that when carbon is subjected to electric heat for a long period it changes into graphite. The scientist is assured of abundant supplies of dyeing materials and washing materials through the electrochemist. He has a sort of slate box with several compartments in it. Into these compartments he places pure water and chemicals of various kinds. In the course of the treatment to which he subjects it he gets chlorine from it as a gas, which he places in a retort and uses in the manufacture of bleaching compounds. Another product is caustic soda.

Available for Copper Smelting. The first application of the principles of electrochemistry on a large scale was in the copper refining field. Today there is a single smelter refining copper by electrochemical methods, and it produces about 400 tons a day. There have been two conditions which have made the use of electricity in copper smelting peculiarly desirable. The one is the great demand for pure copper in the electrical industries, and the other is the presence of gold and silver in the ore in sufficient quantities to pay for extracting these precious metals from the slime that results from electric copper smelting. When the world needs something harder than open hearth steel for rails the electrochemist gives it vanadium. When it needs a brighter light than the ordinary incandescent, he produced it in the shape of the tungsten light. There is no magician in the world today who is working more wonders than the electrochemist. With the magic wand of his science he renders a thousand services to humanity, and bids the world believe that he is as good as on the very threshold of his usefulness to mankind.

Tomorrow—Diamonds.

WITH The Exchanges

IT IS DONE IN EL PASO.

From Phoenix (Ariz.) Democrat. The commission plan is a successful system for governing municipalities; but no form of government can rise above the men who administer its laws. Hence if Phoenix ever hopes to attain a commission form of government it should elect competent, careful men to administer its affairs.

A WAR OF WORDS.

From Chihuahua (Mex.) Enterprise. At last it looks like a long-drawn-out matter of difference between Mexico and the United States as to which nation owns what is known as the "Chamizal" lands in the lower part of El Paso, Texas, will be settled by arbitration.

OIL PREVALENT.

From Santa Fe (N. M.) New Mexican. The oil excitement near Alamogordo calls to mind that oil indications are to be found in almost every portion of New Mexico and that at places in McKinley, Guadalupe, Sandoval and San Juan counties considerable money has been spent in development work. Even around Santa Fe, oil indications are plentiful, but it is with oil as with copper, a little of it goes a long way as far as producing indications is concerned.

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Ex-Governor Joe. D. Sayers must be paid (3) yet when he is in El Paso it is Master Jas. D. Sayers. It's all due to this wonderful climate.

RACING RESULTS.

Oakland Summaries.
First race, 6 furlongs, selling—No Quarter won; Billy Myer second; Resin third. Time, 1:14 1-5.
Second race, 6 furlongs—El Molino won; Dorothy Ledgett second; Father Downey third. Time, 1:14 2-5.
Third race, Futurity course, selling—Gold Finn won; Kid North second; Bit of Fortune third. Time, 1:12.
Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, Pleasanton handicap—Haleigh won; Miles second; Inclement third. Time, 1:45 4-5.
Fifth race, one mile, selling—Delmas won; Kaiserhoff second; Hush Money third. Time, 1:41 2-5.
Sixth race, mile, selling—Hampass won; Anne McGee second; Pretension third. Time, 1:40 4-5.

Aqueduct Summaries.
First race, 6 furlongs—Dull Cara won; Sepulveda second; Responsible third. Time, 1:15.
Second race, 5 1-2 furlongs—Joanne D'Arc won; Danfield second; Grania third. Time, 1:31.
Third race, mile—Ardi won; Seisap second; Polls third. Time, 1:41.
Fourth race, the Woodhams stakes, 2 1-2 miles, 4 1-2 furlongs—Scrimgaer won; Moncrief second; Lula third. Time, 5:25 2-5.
Fifth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Dandelion won; Rialto second; Sir Clegas third. Time, 1:27.
Sixth race, 5 furlongs—Danger Mark won; Skeriff Bradley second; Oakdale third. Time, 1:03 3-5.

Pimlico Summaries.
First race, 5 furlongs—The Rascal won; Clismont second; Bandaga third. Time, 1:07 2-5.
Second race, 6 furlongs—Takahira won; Starbottle second; Reyburn third. Time, 1:20 1-5.
Third race, the Rennett handicap, mile—Cheponus won; Medallion second; Ethen third. Time, 1:49.
Fourth race, westephechase, 2 miles—Berri won; Prince funerals—Scrimgaer won; Starbottle second; Reyburn third. Time, 4:31 1-5.
Fifth race, 4 1-2 furlongs—Footprint won; Planatus second; Whist third. Time, 5:38 4-5.
Sixth race, mile and a sixteenth—Geleconda won; Plant second; Havre third. Time, 1:55.
Seventh race, 4 1-2 furlongs—Missive won; Iveton second; Idle Michael third. Time, 1:01 1-5.

BOWLING.

By a 149 pin margin, team No. 11 defeated No. 1 players on Y. M. C. A. alleys Wednesday night. Hardiker made high game at 214, and high total at 504, and shared in strikeouts with Perrault.

By a 15 pin difference, team No. 9 won from team No. 5. Campbell made high game at 253; high total was taken by Bateman at 549, and both Selling and Bateman made strikeouts.

Scores of both games were:

Hardiker	169	157	173	
Totals	469	461	537	1467
No. 1—	1	2	3	T.
Reed	127	138	142	407
Perrault	158	125	156	449
Frankland	154	189	178	421
Totals	439	443	476	1358
No. 5—	1	2	3	T.
W. Christie	145	127	136	408
Selling	138	121	192	451
H. G. Bateman	189	190	170	549
Totals	472	448	548	1468
No. 9—	1	2	3	T.
Critchett	176	177	174	527
Watson	147	172	128	447
Campbell	134	160	205	499
Totals	457	509	507	1473